

Money Spent By City In Last Six Months

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| In connection with the present discussion of where county money has been spent, Supervisor Murray has had prepared a table showing the items of expenditure for the first six months of the year, as follows: | Maintenance Police Force, Payroll | 42,641.95 |
| Expenditures for Six Months, From January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1911, of the City and County of Honolulu. | Maintenance Police Force, Material and Supplies .. | 6,788.74 |
| Salaries Fixed by Law..... | Maintenance of Roads, Honolulu District | 68,333.72 |
| Clerk, Office Employees..... | Maintenance of Ewa Road District | 14,609.71 |
| Clerk, Material and Supplies .. | Maintenance of Waianae Road District | 1,456.18 |
| Auditor, Office Employees..... | Maintenance of Waialua Road District | 11,001.63 |
| Auditor, Material, Supplies .. | Maintenance of Koolauloa Road District | 10,839.88 |
| Attorney, Deputies and Office Employees | Maintenance of Koolapoko Road District | 8,936.09 |
| Attorney, Expenses, Civil and Criminal Cases..... | Maintenance of Waimanalo Road District | 503.34 |
| Treasurer, Office and Employees | Mayor, Incidentals | 577.83 |
| Treasurer, Material and Supplies .. | Municipal Office Rents .. | 1,970.00 |
| District Court, Office Employees .. | Advertising | 1,363.96 |
| District Court, Material and Supplies .. | Associated Charities | 600.00 |
| Engineering and Surveying Work, Payroll | Premiums on Bonds | 1,938.75 |
| Engineering and Surveying Work, Material and Supplies .. | Building and Plumbing Inspector, Payroll | 1,530.00 |
| Maintenance of Fire Stations and Fire Apparatus, Payroll .. | Building and Plumbing Inspector, Material and Supplies .. | 252.25 |
| Maintenance of Fire Stations and Fire Apparatus, Material and Supplies .. | Burial of Indigent Dead .. | 1,069.90 |
| Maintenance of Hawaiian Band Payroll | City and County Physician, Payroll | 2,395.00 |
| Maintenance of Hawaiian Band, Material and Supplies .. | City and County Physician, Material and Supplies .. | 550.24 |
| Maintenance of Police and Fire Alarm System, Payroll .. | City and County Physician, Medicine | 254.13 |
| Maintenance of Police and Fire Alarm System, Material and Supplies .. | Collection and Disposition of Garbage | 8,203.68 |
| Maintenance and Construction of Electric Light System, Payroll | Commission, Collecting Road Taxes | 719.00 |
| Maintenance and Construction of Electric Light System, Material and Supplies .. | Committees' Clerk, Payroll .. | 232.42 |
| | Coroner's Inquest | 826.00 |
| | Second District Magistrate .. | 14.00 |
| | Donation, Hawaii Promotion Committee | 1,500.00 |
| | Donation, Kapolei Park .. | 4,199.94 |
| | Donation, Leahi Home | 750.00 |
| | Fish Inspectors | 1,010.00 |
| | Hospital Expenses | 8,440.00 |
| | Janitors, Payroll | 2,500.00 |
| | Maintenance of Jails, Payroll .. | 6,260.00 |
| | Maintenance of Parks, Payroll .. | 2,997.85 |
| | Maintenance of Parks, Material and Supplies .. | 6,776.00 |

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STEEL MILLIONAIRE IS REPORTED TIRING OF HIS STAGE BEAUTY



Mrs. Corey, formerly Mabelle Gilman.

LONDON, August 16.—William Ellis Corey, former president of the steel trust, whose spectacular divorce and subsequent marriage to Mabelle Gilman, the Sacramento chorus girl, caused much stir two years ago, is again having matrimonial troubles, according to reports from Paris. It is stated that Corey longs to return to his divorced wife, while the woman for whom he deserted her is tiring of him. Rumors of a pending divorce are persistent.

The awakening comes as the climax to a life of lavish display which Corey and his wife have led since they established themselves in the French capital. Corey's fortune is now said to be in a depleted condition as a result of the financial pace which the former actress has caused him to travel.

If Corey's present wife sues for and secures the divorce which she is said to be planning, it is said that Corey will gather together the remnant of his former millions and assume the chief directorship of the copper syndicate in an effort to rehabilitate his fortune.

It is also said that he will attempt to effect a reconciliation with his former wife and in all possible respects will become the William Ellis Corey of three years ago, before the shadow of Mabelle Gilman, the fascinating stage beauty, crossed his path. He wishes, says common report, to begin his reformation immediately.

Whether or not Corey can ever win his former social and financial position is a problem. At one time he was one of the kings of finance. He was president of the United States Steel Corporation, following Charles M. Schwab, who was known as the highest salaried man in the world. He was director in the American Steel and Wire Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, Illinois Steel Company, Shelby Steel Company, National Tube Company, United States Steel Products Export Company, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad and the Duluth and Iron Railroad.

Togo Wouldn't Discuss The Taft Peace Plan

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Admiral Togo crowded lots of action into his waking hours yesterday. This small plethoric son of the Samurais with his aides, Hiraga and Taniguchi, Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Captain Potts, the naval representative, and Captain Potts's aide, Lieutenant Cook, sallied forth from the Bellevue-Stratford a few minutes before 10 in the morning, visited the Mayor, hurried back to the hotel, received the Mayor, rejoined with Captain Grant, commandant of the Navy Yard over the beauty of the sunshine and then left to inspect the Navy Yard, the river and the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant and the several warships lying there.

Besides that, not merely incidental to or provoked by what he saw and heard, and second to nothing in importance considering the source, the Admiral talked. True enough he never said more than ten or twelve words in sequence or on any one subject, but putting it all together and adding the exclamations and monosyllabic comments that escaped his time-locked lips, it would make the Admiral appear to be loquacious to say the least. Compared with his former linguistic conservatism, the doughty sailor was positively garrulous.

To get Togo's day and his interview in anything like sequential shape, the start should be made with Togo's awakening. His breakfast was a very plain affair. It must be remembered that the Admiral's digestive apparatus has been a bit upset by our American water. Ergo, the simplicity of the morning meal. There was cantaloupe, halibut steak, stuffed baked potatoes, ham and eggs, buttered toast and Ceylon tea. Commander Taniguchi topped this off with an order of peach ice cream.

The Admiral was punctiliously punctual in his engagement with Mayor Reyburn, Lieutenant Mills and his twenty horsemen, the motorcycle squad and the plain clothes men took up their stations around the Admiral's motor car on Broad street. At eleven minutes of 10 precisely the Admiral stepped out of the elevator and strode through the curious crowd. He was in excellent humor and showed it by exhibiting two solid rows of short, yellow teeth and inclining his head slightly when a group of women applauded him at the doorway.

On the way up Broad street the Admiral caught a glimpse of the early morning crowds and commented on the fact that although the entire length of the curb along his route was lined with people there were still those too busy to pay attention to others and were hustling in and out of the various office buildings or stalking up and down apparently oblivious to the fact that anything out of the ordinary was happening.

It pleased him for he is a modest man.

For his own edification several of the police horses began to prance and slide away from the chugging motor which was hurrying down Chestnut street. One of the nags reared, but so perfectly was he handled that the horse line was not broken.

"Very good," commented the Admiral as he watched the policeman pull the fractious horse into order. "I like that."

At the conclusion of his visit to the mayor, Admiral Togo called the newspapermen around him, and after seeing that they were all seated, he, through Commander Taniguchi, said that he was willing to talk. Was there anything that the gentlemen wished to say?

There was. What did he think of the prospects of world-wide peace as expounded and advocated by President Taft?

The Admiral had not evidently given it any great thought, or else he had thought it better to keep his conclusions secret.

"The Admiral does not desire to speak on that subject," interpreted Taniguchi.

Several other attempts to draw the Admiral out on this line proved futile. The entire suite deprecated discussion of the Japanese treaty. So something else was tried.

What did the Admiral think of the trade and financial relations between this and his country?

The little brown sailor talked volubly with Taniguchi for at least two minutes, and then the interpreter translated it thus:

"What you manufacture here is sorely needed in Japan. You of this city are known in Japan by the things you send to our ports. Your immense textile mills, the great locomotive plant, the ship yards and all the vast industries that are yours are weaving a great unbreakable bond of friendship between the two countries.

"We, in Japan, have your locomotives. We have your textiles, and we know without seeing you that you are a great, industrious, happy people."

Somebody asked about our schools and colleges. The Admiral's eyes lighted up immensely. He spoke of the big University "across the river" and said that it was a wonderful institution.

"The Admiral says," quoted Taniguchi, "that he knows much of the University of Pennsylvania. He says that he has not seen it, but does not need to. He has seen its graduated students and knew that it was none but a magnificent place that could turn out such young men. His private secretary is one of the University's graduates."

ARMY AND NAVY

Germany's New Giant Cruiser. Pacific Marine Review: We publish below trustworthy details regarding the dimensions and equipment of the new German cruiser Moltke, an engine of war of the most formidable kind. These details have not hitherto been available.

When the new era of naval shipbuilding was inaugurated by the dreadnought, which represented a drastic departure from all preconceived ideas and designs, many people believed that Germany had neither the financial resources nor the technical experience necessary to turn out all-big-gun ships of the dreadnought type. Subsequent events, however, have proved that Germany has both the means and the ability to design and put afloat some of the finest warships in the world. The armored cruiser Von der Tann, commenced in 1907, is admitted to be at least equal to the British invincibles. This fine ship has achieved a speed of 27.5 knots, and her heavy armament of eight 11-inch guns, combined with a stout armor-belt, entitles her to the description of a battleship-cruiser "par excellence." It was generally understood that the next cruiser, named the Moltke, which was laid down at Hamburg in 1909, would closely resemble the Von der Tann, though it was presumed that her big guns would be of 12-inch caliber, as mounted in the new battleships of the Ostfriesland class. For the first time it has now been possible to obtain authentic data relating to the Moltke, which proves to be in every sense a mighty cruiser. Details are as follows:

Length, 186 meters; beam, 29.5 meters; draught, 8.2 meters; displacement, 23,000 tons; armament: Ten 11-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, and twelve 3.4-inch quick-firers, four submerged torpedo tubes. Particulars of armor protection are withheld, but the maximum thickness of the main belt is understood to be seven inches. Machinery: Parsons turbines, designed horsepower 50,000, contract speed 25.5 knots, twenty-four boilers. Coal capacity: Normal 1000 tons, maximum 3100 tons. The Moltke is thus more than 400 tons heavier than the Von der Tann, whose normal displacement is 18,700 tons; while in gun-power the latter vessel is greatly superior. Interest will chiefly center in the disposition of the Moltke's ten big guns. An arrangement similar to that of the British battleship Neptune has been adopted, save that in the case of the Moltke the forward wing turret is on the starboard beam and the after turret on the port beam, while the Neptune's first and second echelon turrets are placed respectively on the port and starboard beam. The two last turrets of the Moltke are on the center line, the rear turret being raised to permit its guns to fire over the after turret, as in the case of the Neptune. This is the first time that superposed turrets have appeared in the German navy, but it is probable that the system, which has many advantages, will feature in the battleships and cruisers now under construction. Some idea of the size and power of the Moltke will be gained by comparing her with the Indefatigable, the newest British armored cruiser at the Coronation review:

Moltke—Length, 186 meters (577 feet); beam, 29.5 meters (91 feet); draught, 8.2 meters (29 feet); displacement, 23,000 tons; designed, horsepower 50,000; armament, ten 11-inch; twelve 6-inch; twelve 3.4-inch; broadside, 8284 pounds; coal, normal, 1000 tons; coal, maximum, 3100 tons.

Indefatigable—Length, 578 feet; beam, 79½ feet; draught, 27½ feet; displacement, 19,200 tons; designed, horsepower 45,000; armament, eight 12-inch; twenty 4-inch; broadside, 7,050 pounds; coal, normal, 1000 tons; coal, maximum, 2500 tons.

The aggregate weight of broadside is reached by including half the smaller guns in both cases. In view of the above figures, there can be no doubt that the British cruisers of the Invincible type, and even the Indefatigable, are outclassed.

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RADIUM INSTITUTE IN LONDON PREPARED FOR RESEARCH WORK

London Mail, August 5.—With \$250,000 worth of radium, the most up-to-date laboratory fittings that money can buy, and palatial treatment rooms, the new Radium Institute in Riding House street, Regent street, London, will be open to receive patients next Monday week.

The work of the institute is to be divided between treatment and research. While no experiments are to be carried out on animals, laboratories are fitted for further research into the effect of radium on different tissues. The building, the first in the world to be built entirely as a radium institute, is divided in half for the reception and treatment of two classes of patients—those able to pay and the necessitous. Whether the patient can pay the ordinary fees or nothing at all, the medical treatment will be identical.

Radium and Cancer.

The chief point of public interest in connection with the new Radium Institute will be its treatment of cancer cases.

The cases which will be accepted for treatment will, for the present, be only those in which the surgeons are unable to offer relief by operation. Sufferers in the early stages of the disease, whose lives would be probably prolonged if not permanently saved by immediate operation, will be advised to have the growth removed. Cases, however, where patients absolutely refuse operation will be classed as inoperable and accepted for treatment. Cases already operated upon will be received for "after-treatment" with radium.

The exact extent of the usefulness of radium in inoperable cancer cases is as yet unknown, because no one has hitherto controlled enough of the precious metal to arrive at a definite conclusion. The staff of the new institute will have at least \$250,000 worth at their command, and will be able to give their patients much larger doses than have ever before been feasible. No other institute in the world controls so much, and it will only need a few months for the London institute to decide whether or not radium can cure deep-seated cancer.

Many other kinds of skin disease besides cancer will be submitted to treatment by radium rays.

Wonderful Equipment.

Through the generosity of Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel, the institute is the most complete of its kind in the world.

Microscopes costing \$400, microscope—a machine which will cut slices of tissue one twenty-five-hundredth of an inch in thickness—a photographic room for taking instantaneous portraits by artificial light, a complete carpenter's shop and machine shop, and a weighing machine so delicate that it has to be kept in a room by itself, supported on a brick framework running through the basement of the building into the London clay, are items of the equipment which help to make the new Radium Institute unique.

Lost Radium.

Details of the disappearance of radium of the value of \$625 from the Birmingham General Hospital were made known on Friday. Dr. Douglas Heath recently had charge of the precious metal to treat a patient, and after using it placed it on his table. Later in the day he found that someone had taken it away.

Eventually the police traced it to

CHEROKEES SUING FOR \$25,000,000

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 16.—Racial government, and under certain lying for a final stand, the full-blood Cherokee Indians are preparing to institute a suit against the United States government for \$25,000,000. That sum, the Cherokees say, is due them for property rights and money but were refused by the supreme court of the United States.

When the Cherokees came to the Indian Territory from Georgia in 1838, the leader of the movement is Mrs. Susan Saunders of St. Louis, a three-quarter blood Cherokee, sixty-six years old and blind. The principal claim of the Indians is for land in the Cherokee nation which has been allotted to negroes known as freedmen and to the whites who have married into the tribe. There are 4,600 negroes who have been given allotments in the Cherokee nation.

The Cherokees always have been opposed to giving any land to negroes. There are several hundred white men and women who married into the tribe with the formal sanction of the Cherokee nation.

Diarrhoea is always more or less prevalent during this month. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.